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Sugar Maple. *O-ech-keh-a*, Beech. *Ho-ho-sa*, Basswood. *Oo-ha-what-tah*, Butternut. *Oòt-koo-tah*, Sumac. *Oo-nuh-kwa-sa-wa-nehs*, Burdock. *Ne-uh-noo-kwa-sa-saah*, Hound's Tongue. *O-yen-kwa*, Tobacco. *Oo-a-hoot-kwa*, Sweet Flag, Cat-tail and Iris, all named from the leaf. *O-nà-kwa*, Peas. *Oo-sah-ha-tah*, Beans. *Oo-neh-noo-kwa*, Potato. *Oo-neh-nok-tah*, Artichoke. *Oo-ne-soo*, Cabbage. *Oo-ta-yah*, Anise. *Oo-nah-koon-sah*, Birch. *Gah-hoon-wa-yah*, Black Ash. *Ka-nah*, White Ash. *A-nèk*, Hickory. *Us-teek*, Bitternut Hickory. *Ko-yen-ta-ka-ah-ta*, Whitewood, White Tree. *O-skwen-e-tah*, Golden Rod. *We-yun-wah*, Golden Rod. *Ki-en-tah-ka-eh-tah*, Oak. *Oo-ne-hah*, Corn. *Oo-na-hah-keh-ha-tah*, White Corn. A curious name is *Hah-ska-nah-ho-nah*, applied to both white *Dicentras*—the Squirrel Corn and Dutchman's Breeches, sometimes called "Boys and Girls." It means "Ghost Corn, or that which ghosts feed upon"; a striking name for the spectral spikes of blossoms. Having always heard of the *Trillium* as an Indian medicinal herb, I was surprised to find my good friend, the medicine woman, not at all familiar with it. She had no name for the purple species, and knew of no virtues in the plant. The White Wake Robin was *O-je-gen-stah*, "Wrinkles on the forehead," from the lines on the petals. The drooping clusters of the Hop are *O-je-jea*, "Like a flower," and an appropriate name it seemed as I stood talking with the Indian hop-pickers. *O-ah-wen-sa* is the Sunflower.

I hope to add others to these, but of many plants the Indians know nothing, or have given them no names. In Schoolcraft's vocabulary I find but little additional, and Zeisberger's Onondaga Dictionary is largely Mohawk. As it is, he gives few plants, a curious omission in most of the old Iroquois vocabularies. The above list is entirely from original sources, and for both words and meanings I am indebted to my Onondaga friend, Mr. Albert Cusick.

W. M. BEAUCHAMP.

On Irregular Tendencies in Tubifloral Compositæ.*

In all our systems of classification it is rare that we find exact dividing lines. Distinguishing characters often overlap, and are

* Read before the meeting of the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S., at Cleveland, August 16th, 1888.

partially embraced by an adjoining section. Hence we come to look for traces of character in one division that are more highly developed in another next to it.

In Compositæ we have section *Tubulifloræ* "corolla tubular and regular in all the hermaphrodite flowers," and section *Labiatifloræ* "corollas of all or of only the hermaphrodite flowers bilabiate. (Gray's Synoptical Flora, pp. 49, 50.) But if we examine some genera of *Tubulifloræ* carefully, we find abundant evidence of irregularity, though in a light degree.

In *Heliopsis*, *Silphium*, and others, we find the irregularity confined to a tendency of the pistil with the syngenesious anther, to bend down and partially overlap one of the lobes of the floret; and in one species of the latter, *Silphium perfoliatum*, the tendency of the floret itself to become bilabiate is quite marked. Two lobes of the floret—and which may be called upper lobes—are more distinct than the other three (lower ones), and the pistil with its subtending column of anthers declines over the central of the three lower lobes, and which might almost be termed the lip.

Again in *Helianthus*, though the florets are regular and the sexual organs retain a central position at the expansion of the lobes, the pistil (in *H. doronicoides*), does not push up through the center of the synthetic anthers, but bursts through the sides, bending somewhat towards one of the lobes of the corolla, all indicating a tendency towards irregularity.

Similar illustrations might be given from other genera or species of the tubulifloral section of Compositæ, showing that the dividing line between it and the labiatal section is not as absolute as we may have supposed. THOS. MEEHAN.

Is the Amber-Colored Choke-Cherry entitled to a distinct Name?*

In August, 1887, in the town of Dedham, Mass., there were to be found growing on a gravelly hillside a small plantation of *Prunus Virginiana*; on the opposite side of the road one smaller in extent; about thirty feet on the road a *Prunus*, differing in many points.

The color of the bark the same; limit of height of common

*Specimens of the leaves were presented at the meeting of the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S., at Cleveland, August 17th, 1888, with description.